

Oxford Democrat.

No. 41, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, February 14, 1843.

Old Series, No. 52, Vol. 9.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Allen,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance, and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.

COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS on business must be Post-Paid to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

From the Democratic Review, for February, 1843.

A PARABLE.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Worn and footsore was the Prophet
When he reached the holy hill;
"God has left the earth," he murmured,
"Hence his presence lingers still."
"God of the olden prophets,
Wilt thou talk with me no more?
Have I not as truly loved thee
As thy chosen ones of yore?"
"Hear me, guide of my fathers,
Lo, a humble heart is mine;
By thy mercy I beseech thee,
Grant thy servant but a sign!"
Bowing then his head, he listened
For an answer to his prayer;
No loud burst of thunder followed,
Not a murmur stirred the air:
But the turf of moss before him
Opened while he waited yet,
And from out the rock's hard bosom
Sprang a tender violet.
"God! I thank thee," said the Prophet,
"Hard of heart and blind was I,
Looking to the holy mountain
For the gift of prophecy."
"Still thou speakest with thy children
Freely as in Eld sublime,
Humbleness and love and patience
Give dominion over Time."
"Had I trusted in my nature,
And had faith in lowly things,
Thou thyself wouldst then have sought me,
And set free my spirit's wings."
"But I looked for signs and wonders
That o'er men should give me away;
Thirsting to be more than mortal,
I was even less than clay."
"Ere I entered on my journey,
As I girt my loins to start,
Ran to me my little daughter,
Thou beloved of my heart;
"In her hand she held a flower
Like to this as like may be,
Which beside my very threshold
She had plucked and brought to me."

WINTER.

I come not to deform the year,
Nor wasting ruin spread;
Nor cast the freezing snow-storm drear
Upon the unsheltered head,
Unbid of Him who rules alone
Above, beneath the sky;
The first, the last, the eternal One,
Mightier far than I.
He bids me touch the streams that flow,
And bind in icy chains;
At his command I shed the snow,
Which covers all the plains;
And looses the stormy winds that beat
Upon the humble shed;
Where, in his cheerless, rude retreat,
The wanderer makes his bed.
Ye desolate, who shrink beneath
The cold and wintry blast,
Ye feel the bitterness of death,
But soon it will be past.
There is a land of joy and peace,
'Tis where the seraphs sing;
For there the winter's storms give place
To an eternal spring.

MISCELLANY.

THE UNKNOWN NATION.

Mr. Norman, in his exceedingly interesting *Travels in Central America*, puts it down as a fact, that a people do exist who have never yet been visited.
"There is a district of country situated between Guatemala, Yucatan, and Chiapas that has never yet been subdued. This section is surrounded by mountains, and is said to be inaccessible, except by one way, and that not generally known. No one yet, who has had the boldness to follow the inhabitants to their wild retreat, has ever returned to render an account of his journey. The inhabitants are represented as speaking the Maya and Tzotzil languages, and many of them as conversing well in Spanish. From the latter circumstance, they are enabled to visit the nearest cities, sell their tobacco, the principal article they cultivate, and afterwards to return to their retreats. They are constituted of the Lacandons and other savage tribes; are expert warriors, remarkably athletic, and very cruel. They are worshippers of idols, and their religious ceremonies are said to have undergone little or no change.
"Palenque is in the neighborhood of this settlement; and Waldeck, who says he has conversed with some of these people, understood that they had white persons among them—but whether they stay voluntarily, or are detained captives, he has not mentioned. The number is spoken of by Mr. Stephens. The number is estimated at thirty thousand, able to arrive at any time, and can read the finest print without the aid of spectacles. Her memory is surprising,

The Indians of Yucatan and the neighboring provinces have been seen in conversation with persons from this district; they, however, appear to know as little of the people of whom I speak, as others. Could a friendly intercourse, by any possibility, be established with this surprising country, there is scarcely a doubt that a complete knowledge of the former inhabitants of the immense ruins scattered throughout the provinces, would be revealed. That their temples and records remain in safety, and are capable of speaking to posterity, there can be scarcely a question. I doubt if the above be a true estimate of their numbers, since they have been enabled to sustain themselves for ages (no one knows how long) against enemies and intestine wars and dissolution. It would be more reasonable to suppose that they are the outcast Pelagis of some invading nation, and the remnants of a power that once defended those wasted towns that now lie a huge mass of scattered ruins. The gathered fragments of Palenque, and other conquered places of equal importance, may have concentrated their broken strength within the boundaries of these hills, and, under the strong impulse of desperation, they may have preserved their nationality in defiance of all the force that surrounded them. It may well excite universal astonishment, when the fact becomes known, that there actually exists, within a territory of five hundred miles, a distinct people, that have governed themselves for ages, and that they continue to do so without assistance or protection. It would be a lesson to mankind to ascertain how they have managed their self-governing principles, and how they have preserved their national individuality. Three centuries have transpired since the conquest; and if neither Yankee nor Irishman have found their way among these Lacandons before this, it deserves the careful consideration both of the psychologist and the statesman."

CHEMISTRY OF THE HUMAN BODY.

The various theories by which philosophers accounted for animal heat, have been one after another, dropped, as they were found inconsistent with known natural laws, till at last Organic Chemistry has proved that our bodies are mere furnaces, so to speak, in which the elements of our being are consumed, and from which they are at last given off in the forms of carbon and vapor. "In the animal body the food is fuel; with a proper supply of oxygen, we obtain the heat given out during its oxidation or combustion." "In certain climates, vegetable diet supplies a sufficient carbon to the system, a little or no animal food is necessary to support life; but remove man to Melville Island, where a greater amount of heat is expended in keeping the body at the natural temperature, and he would not only starve but freeze to death, if no more substantial food were afforded him than the fruits he fed upon before. One who goes scantily clothed, needs more nutritious food than one who dresses warmly; and in summer, every one feels less desire to eat than in winter, unless more violent exercise carries off a larger proportion of his substance by means of his respiration. It is a fact, stated by Franklin, in the account of his voyages north, that the fattest food become exceedingly palatable to those of his men who, at home, were surfeited by it: in hunting and fishing we were exposed to the same degree of cold as the Samoyedes, we should be able with ease to consume ten pounds of flesh and perhaps a dozen of tallow candles into the bargain daily, as warm clad travellers have related with astonishment, of those people."

Dr. Liebig shows, by his analysis, that the fluids and solids of our bodies differ from each other but slightly. Even that much abused bile, at whose door ignorance and quackery have often laid many ills, that only existed in greedy stomachs, disordered imaginations, evening potations, and morning indulgences, is proved to differ from our blood only in the proportion of a neutral salt which it contains: and far from being such a pernicious enemy of man, it is nothing more than fuel ready prepared for burning to keep him warm. With what astonishment would such individuals learn, that in their own systems there are daily secreted from seventeen to twenty-four ounces of bile, while in the horse thirty-seven pounds are daily manufactured, enough, they would suppose, to keep the whole family of mankind in jaundice for a year. These facts are proved by experiments.

DISEASE WITHOUT A REMEDY.—A certain lady waited on a physician in a great trouble about her daughter.

"What ails her?" said the doctor.

"Alas doctor! I cannot tell; but she has lost her humor, her looks, her stomach; her strength consumes every day, so that we fear she cannot live."

"Why do you not marry her?"

"That we would fain do, and have offered her as good a match as she could expect, but she will not hear of marrying."

"Is there no other, do you think, that she would be content to marry?"

"Ah, doctor! that is what troubles us; for there is a young gentleman we doubt not that she loves, that her father and I can never consent to."

"Why, I ask you, madam, replies the doctor gravely, being amongst all his books in his closet, 'then the case is this, your daughter would marry a man, and you would have her marry a man; in all my books I find no remedy for such a disease as this!'"

A REMARKABLE WOMAN. The Westchester Jeffersonian says there is an old lady residing at Kennett Square, in that county, who is 95 years of age, and can read the finest print without the aid of spectacles. Her memory is surprising,

and she can entertain one by the hour in recounting anecdotes and incidents of the revolutionary era, to which she was an eye witness, and which she delights dwelling upon.

A STRANGE STORY.

Lord Prudhoe and Major Felix being at Cairo last autumn, on their return from Abyssinia, where they picked up much of that information which has been worked up so well by Captain Bond Head in his *Life of Bruce*, found the town in a state of extraordinary excitement, in consequence of the recent arrival in those parts of a celebrated Magician, from the centre of Africa, somewhere in the vicinity of the Mountains of the Moon. It was universally said, and generally believed, that this character possessed and exercised the power of showing to any visitor who choose to comply with his terms, any persons, dead or living, whom the same visitor pleased to name. The English travellers, after abundant enquiries and some scruples, repaired to his residence, paid their fees, and were admitted to his Sanctum. They found themselves in the presence of a very handsome young Moor, with a very long black beard, a crimson cap, a snow-white turban, eighteen inches high, blue trousers and yellow slippers, sitting cross-legged on a turkey carpet, three feet square, with a cherry stalk in his mouth, a cup of coffee at his elbow, a diamond-hilted dagger in his girdle and in his right hand a large volume, clasped with brazen clasps. On hearing their errand, he arose and kindled some spices on a sort of small altar in the middle of the room. He then walked round and round the altar for half an hour or so, muttering words to them unintelligible; and having at length drawn three lines of chalk about the altar, and placed himself upright beside the flame, desired him to go seek a *Seer*, and he was ready to gratify them in all their desires. There was in the old days, whole schools of magicians here in Europe, who could do nothing in this line without the intervention of a *pure Seer*—to wit, a Maiden's eye. This African belongs to the same fraternity—he made them understand that nothing could be done until a virgin eye was placed at his disposal. He bade them go out in the streets of Cairo, and fetch up any child they fancied, under ten years of age. They did so; and after walking about for half an hour, selected an Arab boy, not apparently above eight, whom they found playing at marbles. They bribed him with a few half pence, and took him with them to the studio of the African Roger Bacon. The child was much frightened at the smoke, and the smell, and the chatter, and the muttering—but by and by he sucked his sugar candy, and recovered his tranquillity, and the magician made him seat himself under a window—the only one that had not been darkened, and poured about a table-spoonful of some dark liquid into the hollow of the boy's right hand, and bade him hold the hand steady, and keep his eye fixed upon the surface of the liquid, and then resuming his old station by the brazier, sung out for several minutes to this end—what do you see? Allah bismillah!—what do you see? Illala Resoul Allah! What do you see? All the while the smoke curled up faster and faster. Presently the lad said, "Allah bismillah! I see a horse—a horseman—I see two horsemen—I see three—I see four—five—six—I see seven horsemen, and the seventh is a Sultan." "Has he a flag?" cries the Magician. "He has three," answered the boy. "Tis well," says the other, "now halt!" and with that he laid his stick right across the fire, and standing up addressed the travellers in these words—"Name your names—be it of those that are upon the earth or of those that are beneath it; be it Frank, Moor, Turk, or Indian, prince or beggar, living and breathing, or resolved into the dust of Adam, 3000 years ago—speak, and this boy shall behold and describe." The first name was William Shakespeare. The Magician made three reverences towards the window, waved his wand nine times, sung out something beyond their interpretation, and at length, called out, "Boy, what do you behold?" "The Sultan alone remains," said the child—"and beside him I see a pale-faced Frank—but not dressed like these Franks—with large eyes, a pointed beard, a tall hat, roses on his shoes, and a short mantle!" "The other asked for Francis Aronnet de Voltaire, and the boy immediately described a lean, old, yellow-faced Frank, with a huge brown wig, a nutmeg-grater profile, spindle shanks, buckled shoes, and a gold snuff box! Lord Prudhoe now named Arch Deacon Wragham, and the Arab boy made answer, and said, "I perceive a tall, gray-haired Frank, with a black silk petticoat, walking in a garden, with a little book in his hand. He is reading on the book—his eyes are bright and gleaming—his teeth are white—he is the happiest looking Frank I ever beheld." Major Felix now named a brother of his, who was in the cavalry of Madras. The Magician signed, and the boy again answered, "I see a red-haired Frank, with a short red jacket, and white trousers. He is standing by the sea-shore, and behind him there is a black man, in a turban, holding a beautiful horse richly caparisoned." "God in Heaven!" cried Felix. "Nay," the boy resumed, "This is an odd Frank—he has turned round while you are speaking, and, by Allah! he has but one arm!" Upon this the Major swooned away. His brother lost his left arm in the campaign of Avar

Secret of Success. It is said, that the great secret of success in life is to keep going on; mark out an honest respectable course and go on. Let no obstacle stay your progress. Success must attend your well directed efforts some time or other. It is only the wavering and the doubtful who fail.

Secret of Success. It is said, that the great secret of success in life is to keep going on; mark out an honest respectable course and go on. Let no obstacle stay your progress. Success must attend your well directed efforts some time or other. It is only the wavering and the doubtful who fail.

Secret of Success. It is said, that the great secret of success in life is to keep going on; mark out an honest respectable course and go on. Let no obstacle stay your progress. Success must attend your well directed efforts some time or other. It is only the wavering and the doubtful who fail.

AN INDIAN JUGGLER.—To those who have never witnessed the extraordinary feats of this singular class of beings, what we are going to relate will doubtless appear too marvellous even for the pages of romance; but experience has sufficiently demonstrated the practicability of things, which by the uninitiated can be referred only to the operation of magic. Indeed, so singular and extraordinary have some of these performances appeared; that even the mighty Baber, the conqueror of Hindostan, has dedicated a portion of his interesting memoirs to a description of them, without, however, attempting their elucidation.

The juggler who now had the honor of entertaining the Maha Rajah and his party, was evidently a master of his art; and proceeded at once, as soon as his distinguished audience were seated, to astonish them with his dexterity. He first handed an egg round the circle, and then placed it in his bosom in order to hatch it. He requested the Rance to signify the bird she wished to see produced, and the gentle Meena having named a dove, the symbol of her own innocent heart, it accordingly flew forth from the broken shell; and fluttering around for an instant soared into the sky with rapid pinion. This trick was frequently repeated, a different bird at every successive trial, by desire of one or another of the spectators; and a shower of Rupees, by order of the Rance, repaid the ingenuity of the juggler, who, thus encouraged, prepared for fresh efforts. Having desired one of his attendants to bring him a branch from a noble Mango tree which stood at a short distance, the juggler took it in his hand, and held it forth, all green and blossoming as it was; uttering certain incantations, and making a variety of grimaces indicative of the internal workings of a powerfully agitated spirit. Gradually, to the astonished eyes of the spectators, one blossom appeared sprouting forth, then another and another, till the amputated branch was nearly covered. Wonderful as this feat appeared, it was totally eclipsed by that which followed: for as the juggler still held the branch extended in his hand, and continued his incantations, the blossoms fell one by one; and in the place of each appeared an incipient Mango, which gradually swelled out to the largest size of that delicious fruit. These having been gathered by the juggler's attendants were presented in a golden silver to the Rance and her party, though none could be prevailed on to taste a fruit which they verily believed to be the production of magic alone.

Tremendous applause and a Royal largesse followed this extraordinary feat, and the juggler once more addressed himself to his singular exhibition. Taking in his hand a coil of rope which lay on the stage he flung it up with considerable force in the air; when strange to say, one end remained fixed above, the other falling down on the stage of the mountebank. Taking hold of this he kept firmly extended in a sloping direction from the summit; when, wonder upon wonders, a tiger appeared on the top in the act of descending the rope, which he actually did with great caution and precision, while many of the spectators fled screaming from the claws of the monster. Their panic, however, was very much increased when they beheld a lion following the tiger down the rope; and then a burro, an elephant, and sundry other animals, which were fortunately taken possession of by the attendants of the juggler and conveyed behind the scenes, without causing any other mischief than the needless fright their first appearance had occasioned.

Some of the jugglers will tell any person their thoughts, cause the branch of a tree to blossom and to bear fruit within an hour, hatch an egg in their bosom in less than fifteen minutes, produce whatever bird may be demanded, and make it fly about the room, etc. etc.

FIGHTING AT SO MUCH PER MONTH.—An elderly gentleman residing not far from this, who had for years been notorious for his fighting propensities, although far from being a bully, was finally compelled to give up and knock under to almost every one who attacked him, on account of his age and infirmities. His will to engage in a fight was as good as over, but his power was gone. In this dilemma he was accosted one day by a stout, double-fisted Kentuckian, who was anxious to procure some kind of a situation. He had worked on a farm, brought down horses on a flatboat, had whipped every thing of his own size or weight, and, in short, was "all sorts of a chap" at rough work generally.

The old hero of our tale at once bethought him that he had now met with exactly the man he wanted. He was involved in divers annoying difficulties with some of his neighbors, and being utterly unable to fight it out of them, he immediately asked the Kentuckian if he would undertake to do all his quarrelling for him at so much a month. The latter said that he had taken a hand at almost every thing, and was willing to undertake all his rough fighting, provided he was well paid for it. A bargain was soon struck, papers were passed, and the Kentuckian let himself out to do all the old gentleman's fighting at thirty dollars a month and found—ten dollars more than he had ever before received for his services. This was in the morning.
About noon, and while the two personages were walking towards a tavern, the old gentleman met with a neighbor against whom he had long had a deadly grudge. Here was an opportunity to settle it, as his fighting man was at his elbow, and he at once commenced abusing his neighbor. The latter, who was a tall, stout lump of a fellow, retorted in a bold manner—the old gentleman threw back at him as good as he sent. From high words they were just about coming to blows, when the Kentuckian interposed. He pushed his employer aside with his brawny arm,

and looking the other man full in his eyes, told him he was a pretty fellow to want to fight an old man. "Why don't you take a man of your own age and size?" said he, squaring off and commencing dancing about his adversary in a manner truly belligerent. To cut a long story short, they soon went at it in furious style. The battle was a long and a severe one—now both were rolling, biting and gouging upon the ground; then they were upon their feet hammering away at each other with great fury. For some time it looked like a drawn game, but at length victory was declared in favor of the Kentuckian, although he had been severely bruised and battered in the struggle.

His employer took him home, washed and put clean clothes upon him, and expressed himself highly delighted with the fight, and more particularly the result. This was all very flattering to the Kentuckian; but when he came to think over his bargain, and reflected that he had only been employed a few hours, and had already had one tremendous fight, he began to think his situation was not altogether so agreeable and as easy as he had at first anticipated. The old gentleman saw what was running in his mind, and accosted him with—

"I hope you like your new situation?"

The Kentuckian hesitated a moment. As we have said above, he thought over the hard fight he had already been engaged in, and reflected upon the chances of having a good many more just like it. But then there was no "back out" in his breed, and he answered the question by saying—

"Y-es, I'm tolerably well satisfied. I wish you distinctly to understand that in a man of my word. I've agreed to do your fighting at thirty dollars a month and found, and whenever you get me into a scrape you'll always find me there; but allow me to remark that I think you are inclined to be a little fractious at times.—There was no real necessity, that I could see, for that almighty hard fight I had this morning, and my situation will be much more agreeable if you will be a trifle more guarded in your remarks in future."

We came off then.—N. O. Picayune.

SANTA ANNA. Several years since, this distinguished Chief, after attaining and holding for a suitable length of time, the highest station in the gift of the people, retired to private life, after the example of the illustrious Washington. It was then thought by many, that he was exempt from the general infirmity of the Spanish-American Chiefs,—an all absorbing ambition,—and that his bosom was animated by a love of genuine liberty. Never was an opinion more erroneous. This was shown, a year or two ago, by his rising again into power, over the head of the rightful President, Bustamante; by means of an armed revolution, and it is further shown by his suppression of the Federal Congress of Mexico, the news of which has just reached this country. This he has effected, not in a constitutional way, nor as the result of an overwhelming popular movement, but by the terror of a large military force, which he has been accumulating for months, under the pretext of an intended invasion of Texas. He is now, in effect, sole Dictator of Mexico; and his government is a military despotism. [Our Cont.]

Legislature of Maine.

IN HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Resolve in favor of Charles N. Buckman, (granting him \$5 per month for one year) was read a second time.

Mr Abbot moved to amend by striking out all after the word Resolve, and inserting new phraseology, granting that individual \$7 per month for seven years, if he should so long live. Lost.
Mr Abbot moved another amendment granting the individual \$6 per month, for seven years. Mr A. advocated his amendment. He stated that the individual was rendered an invalid for life by reason of a fever occasioned by exposure in the Aroostook expedition, which left him with fever sores on his legs, etc.

Mr Otis opposed the amendment.
Mr Abbot further advocated the amendment; which then prevailed—49 to 43, and the Resolve as amended passed to be engrossed.

Report of the Special Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to change of the time of the meeting of the Legislature from winter to summer, that legislation is inexpedient, came from the Senate re-committed, with instructions to said Committee to report a resolve submitting the question of a change to the people.

Mr Otis of St. George, moved that the House non-concur with the Senate, and accept the report.

Mr Perry of Oxford, opposed the motion, advocated a concurrence with the Senate, and maintained the propriety of a change, on grounds of economy—contending that a saving of fuel, lights, etc., would be effected, in addition to other considerations.

Mr Lyman of Lubec, supported the motion, and spoke at length in opposition to the proposed change of the Constitution.

Mr Perry replied—when, without taking any question, the subject, on motion of Mr Poole of Standish, was laid on the table.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr Strout moved a joint order (the House concurring) that when any Bill &c. was ordered

to be printed, and the number of copies was not specified, the number should be 300, to be distributed in the manner specified in the order.

Mr Ingalls spoke in favor of the order as likely to remedy some abuses.

Mr Stanley moved to amend by including the Reporters of the two Houses.

The amendments were adopted and the order passed.

Mr Parris called up the Apportionment Bill, and moved that Tuesday next be assigned for the second reading. Agreed to.

In House, nothing of importance transacted.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr Leavett moved to non-concur with the House in an order instructing the Com. to report a Bill for the repeal of an Act regulating certain fisheries on the coast of Washington County.

Mr Ingalls said his only object was to get light upon the subject, and he would withdraw his previous motion, and, on the suggestion of the gentleman from Washington, moved to non-concur with the House and refer the whole subject to a Select Committee of the Senate, who should report a statement of facts.

The motion of Mr Ingalls prevailed, and Messrs Sawtelle, Main, and Brooks were appointed the committee.

Mr Parris, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in addition to chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes, relative to administrators, guardians, &c., also on petition of John Rogers and others, leave to bring in a bill; also a bill altering law relative to taxes and assessors' warrants in certain cases; also leave to bring in a bill, on petition of town of Milford.

Report accepted, and the several bills read once and assigned for Monday next. Adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr Hart of Portland, Ordered, that the Secretary of State be directed to prepare and report to this House, a table, showing the names of all the towns that have been incorporated, by the Legislature since the publication of Greenleaf's Map in 1825, exhibiting the several dates of their incorporation, and the names or designations by which they were severally known and marked on Greenleaf's Map; also a statement of the present boundaries of those counties, that have been formed since the publication of said map, and any other changes that have been made in county lines since that time.

On motion of Mr Darling of Bluehill, Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revised Statutes in relation to Sheriffs' fees, as to allow Sheriffs and their deputies a reasonable per centage on the amount secured by attachment on personal property; also of increasing their fees on Sheriffs' bonds.

Mr Gould of Embden, offered the following: Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, that all contracts, under twenty dollars, made after the 20th of March next, shall be debts of honor, and the making of all writs after the said 20th of March next for debts under twenty dollars be abolished.

Mr Thurston of Charleston called upon the mover for reasons in favor of the order.

Mr Gould said the first reason why the order should pass, was, that such a law as the one mentioned in the order, would compel those who make writs to abandon the business, and give them the privilege, in common with himself, of digging potatoes for a livelihood. Another reason was, that such a law was desired by many of his constituents, and among them a number of merchants. He was informed by them that on demands of less than twenty dollars, the attorney's costs when left for collection, usually swallowed up the whole amount, so that nothing was realized to the creditor. He thought it was better for the creditor to have all demands of that amount considered as debts of honor, in which case they would often realize payment.

Mr Thurston moved to amend the order by striking out the words "twenty dollars" whenever they occur, so as to make all debts honorable. Mr T. said that public opinion had come to such a pass, that it was deemed honorable and right to resist the payment of debts. In fact, debts were even now, virtually honorable. It was impossible to collect any thing by any process of litigation. Though a man were able to ride about in a fine carriage, and live in a splendid mansion, worth his thousands, still you could not by course of law collect a farthing of him. Mr T. said it would save millions of money now expended uselessly in litigation, to make all debts honorable, and confer the greatest blessing possible on community, by abolishing litigation.

Mr Perry of Oxford, hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, and the order allowed to pass, without being attacked in this backhanded manner. He objected to this order being singled out, for destruction by side-blow amendments. Let the order pass unobstructed. Order after order had come in here, until they had become as numerous as the frogs of Egypt, and found a passage; which had no more meaning to them than the one now before the House. He was for letting this one have its run also.

Mr Thurston said his object in offering the amendment had been mistaken. He offered it in all seriousness; and not to defeat the order. He was in favor of the order—he was in favor of abolishing all litigation, which had proved one of the greatest curses of the age. But as objections had been made to it, he withdrew the amendment.

Mr Gould said he did not introduce the order for his own benefit—he did not wish to avoid his own liabilities—and he would give notice to all, that his name was not to be found among the list of bankrupts. But he introduced the order in compliance with the request of several of his constituents.

Mr Bailey of Durham, moved to lay the order on the table.

Mr Chapman of Nobleboro, was in favor of

permitting the inquiry proposed in the order, to go before the Committee, as a matter of courtesy to the mover. If the order possessed no merits, he was in favor of having its demerits inquired into.

Mr Severance of Augusta, was also in favor of the passage of the order on the same grounds. It had been the practice to allow orders of inquiry to pass, unopposed, unless they were frivolous in their nature. This related to a subject of great interest to the community, and there might doubtless be urged in favor of such a law as was proposed, many cogent arguments. He had no doubt, however, what the report of the committee in respect to the subject, would be. But courtesy required that the order should have a passage. The motion to lay on the table was then lost, and the order passed, *nem. con.*

IN HOUSE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr Bridgman introduced several Resolves in favor of Amos Kendall.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Cumberland and Lincoln Counties to lay out a certain road. Resolve in favor of Ephraim S. Crockett—Resolve in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians.

Mr Bridgman from Committee on Literature and Literary Institutions, reported Legislation inapplicable on the order relative to granting aid to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary.—Accepted.

Mr Merritt moved an order that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering (in certain particulars specified in the order) the law relative to the taxation of personal property not in the hands of its owners.—Agreed to.

Adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr Abbot of Belfast, the 49th Rule of the House, limiting the reception of petitions to 30 days from the commencement of the session, without leave of the House, was suspended for ten days.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve repealing a Resolve authorizing a loan in behalf of the State, approved March, 1841.

Mr Hart of Portland, called up the motion of Mr Otis to reconsider the vote whereby the House on Friday last, gave passage to an order calling upon the Secretary of State for certain statistical information relative to territorial alterations in the State since the publication of Greenleaf's map; and the motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr Perry called up the report of Select committee relative to a summer session. The question was on concurring with the Senate in the recommendation of the report, with instructions to report a resolve submitting the question of change of the constitution in this respect to the people.

Mr Otis moved to nonconcur with the Senate and accept the report; and spoke against the summer session.

Mr Frye of Bethel, advocated a submission of the question to the people.

Mr Lyman of Lubec, supported the motion and spoke against summer sessions.

Mr Thurston of Charleston, rose to speak, but gave way to a motion to adjourn.

And the House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr Brooks, from the Committee on the Division and Alteration of Counties reported a bill on petitions of Mark Young et al, and of Freeman Hall et al—read and assigned, on motion of Mr Bridgman, for one week from to-morrow.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to incorporate the Bartlett Cemetery—Bill to set off a part of the town of Hope in the County of Waldo, and annex the same to the town of Appleton.

Mr Atwood from the Committee on Bills in Second Reading, reported with a verbal amendment, the Bill for an additional Judge.

Mr Ingalls said that at first he had had doubts of the propriety of the measure proposed by this bill, but that subsequent examination had removed those doubts. He had taken considerable pains to inform himself of the business of the Supreme Court and the competency of three men to perform it in a satisfactory manner, and he had come to the conclusion that the interests of the people and of the State called strongly, for an additional Judge. He had conversed with many members of the Legislature, and so far as he knew all were united in favor of the bill. He had written to Judge Shepley upon the subject and asked leave to read a portion of his reply.—Mr I. then read the following extract:—

"PORTLAND, Jan. 31st, 1843.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 23th inst., it will be more satisfactory to have me state facts, which will enable you to form your own opinions, than it will be to have me express an opinion on the propriety of increasing the number of Judges.—Thirteen weeks service is required in attending court and hearing cases, presenting questions of law, and all the Judges are expected to be present. The terms for Jury trials usually require about thirty weeks of service. One only is required to be present.

There has been for several years past from 250 to 275 cases of law presented for decision, during each year. Those questions, in which all the members of the court can become satisfied, that they have arrived at correct conclusions, and in which they agree in coming to the same conclusion, are decided during the terms. The others requiring a more careful examination, where they can have access to more books, and more time for reflection, and in which written opinions are to be drawn, and published, disclosing the reasons for the decisions, occupy the attention of the Judges, when they are not required to attend courts. These cases have usually been found to be from 170 to 180, yearly. To enable you to perceive how the Judges employ their time at a single glance, I will exhibit it in the working days.

Days in the year, Lord's days deducted,

Each Judge attends law terms 13 weeks equal to 78

Each attends jury terms 10 weeks, 60— 138

Working days not employed at court, 175

In these 175 days, about 175 cases of law are to be examined and opinions drawn in the manner before stated. Let each take his share and each Judge must examine one such case and draw a written opinion in every three days on an average, when not employed in travelling to or from or attending courts. And must also, in the same three days examine two other opinions drawn by his associates and form his opinion whether he ought to agree with them. That is, he must make up his opinion on one case each day upon an average, and the business cannot be done without it. In this way the business, it will be perceived, must be less perfectly performed than it might be if more time was allowed. And in this calculation no time has been allowed to be lost by his own illness, or the members of his family; and none to attend to his own private affairs, and none for relaxation, and none to be employed for general reading and improvement.

That it will be difficult under such circumstances for any one to increase his reputation for intellectual power or learning will be admitted. But the character of the individual and of the tribunal should be more a matter of public interest than of private concern. For on the intelligent, learned, and faithful administrations of law, not only the character of the State, but some of its greatest and most important interests must in some degree depend.

I am with great respect, Your most obedient servant, ETHER SUEPLEY.

Dr. THOS. INGALLS. Is it not evident, continued Mr I., that help is demanded and ought to be given? Here was high authority for the necessity of the measure, and he presumed that nothing he could add would make clearer so plain a case.

The bill was then laid on the table. Mr Ingalls called up the bill for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress.

Mr Hubbard moved an order that the bill be re-committed to a Joint Select Committee with instructions to bring in a bill, based upon population as near as may be.

Mr Sawtelle advocated the motion. He disliked the Bill of the majority, an outline of which was given in the last Democrat. He thought County lines were not sufficiently regarded. He spoke at some length on the Bill and warmly advocated its reference to a special committee.

Mr Ingalls opposed the motion. He wished it would delay the business of the session. He wished to meet the question in the Senate and not renew its discussion in committee.

Mr Parris agreed with Mr Ingalls. He thought it a difficult matter to propose an apportionment Bill that would meet with universal approbation. The Bill was not one that he particularly favored. He said "he had yielded, by consenting to this Bill, more perhaps than was consistent with his duty to his constituents." He thought it impossible to make an apportionment based on population according to the proposition of the gentleman from Kennebec.

Mr P. commented in detail on the minority Bill. The plan of the majority he did not think was perfect, but was decidedly better than that of the minority. It at least formed a good starting point. Amendments were desirable, let them be made, and their justice and equality be tested. If a better plan could be proposed he would go for it.

Mr Hubbard then made some remarks. He concluded by amending his first motion, striking out that part of his order which required a Bill based on population, and also the part ordering a recommitment of the minority Bill.

The order was so amended.

Mr Ingalls called for the yeas and nays and they were ordered.

The debate was further continued by several Senators, whose remarks will be given hereafter. Without taking any question the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Report in relation to summer sessions (pending when the House last adjourned) was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Chapman of Nobleboro, Ordered, That the Committee on the Militia be directed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for organizing, governing and disciplining the Militia of this State on the following basis, viz:

1st. To enroll all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

2d. To organize two divisions of volunteers to be composed of suitable members of Artillery, Light Infantry and Riflemen to be armed from the State Arsenal and do all the active duty.

3d. To abolish all rations and all bounties except of volunteers.

4th. The discharge of volunteers after seven years service.

5th. To provide for the discharge of all officers and the repeal of such of the present laws as are inconsistent with such an organization.

Mr Chapman said the order contained a rough outline of such a system as he thought ought to be adopted. He said it was impossible to keep up an extensive organization as the present system required—public opinion was against it. Mr C. further explained his views in relation to the subject.

Mr Perry of Oxford, had no objection to the passage of the order, but did not fully assent to the principles contained in it.

Mr Otis moved to lay the order on the table. The principles indicated in this order, struck him as worthy of consideration. The motion was agreed to.

The report of the Select Committee in relation to summer sessions, was taken up. The question being on a motion to non-concur the Senate in recommitting, with instructions to the people, and

305 to accept the report declaring legislation inapplicable.

52 The question on the motion to non-concur with the Senate and accept the Report, was then taken by yeas and nays and decided in the negative as follows—yeas 40, nays 63.

So the House concurred with the Senate in the recommitment of the Report, with instructions to bring in a resolve submitting the question of an amendment of the Constitution, changing the session of the Legislature from Winter to Summer, to the people.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

Mr Stuart called up the Congressional Apportionment Bill—and the question was on recommitting both the Report of the majority and minority to a Select Committee.

The motion was advocated by Messrs Cary, Main and Sawtelle, and opposed by Messrs Leavitt, Smart, Bridgman, Ingalls and Parris; when the question was taken and the motion lost, by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 9—nays 17.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 14, 1843.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Legislature, as is well known, are required, during the present session, to enact a Law apportioning the State into Congressional Districts. The subject has been referred to a Joint Committee and a report made thereon. It appears that the Report of the Committee was not unanimous; for there was a majority and a minority Report. The question, as will be seen by our Legislative proceedings, is now under discussion in the Senate.

The State is entitled, according to a late Apportionment Act of Congress, to seven Representatives. According to population 71,685 inhabitants elect one Representative. As near an approach to this number in each District as possible is called for and must be arrived at if it can be—having due reference to the compactness of territory, County lines, and ratio of increase.

In regard to the number required in each District to elect a Representative (71,685) both Reports are wide of the mark; but the minority report presents the most glaring and palpable excesses. This excess in relation to "Old Oxford," cannot be submitted to. We protest against it. We don't feel, however, the least troubled about the passage of such a Bill. As regards excesses and deficits let us compare the two Reports.

MAJORITY.	
1st Dis.	York County, entire, 54,023
2d "	Cumberland with 2 town off of Lincoln 71,674
3d "	Kennebec with 12 town off of Lincoln 75,495
4th "	Waldo County entire and rest of Lincoln 77,269
5th "	Oxford, Franklin, and Somerset, minus 9 towns, Hancock, Washington and Arrowsick 84,109
6th "	Piscataquis and 2 towns off of Somerset 66,308
7th "	Hancock, Washington & Arrowsick 67,308

MINORITY.	
1st Dis.	York and Oxford, 62,362
2d "	Cumberland, 58,669
3d "	Kennebec and Franklin, 70,004
4th "	Lincoln, 63,512
5th "	Waldo and Somerset, 77,417
6th "	Piscataquis and 2 towns off of Somerset, 54,147
7th "	Hancock, Washington & Arrowsick, 60,365

It will be seen by comparing the two Reports that "Old Oxford" is saddled with a great excess in both cases; but the excess of the minority is odious and unjust, unequal and intolerable. It is enough in the name of truth, to have an excess of 12,414; but add to that 8,267 more, as the minority report has, making an aggregate excess equal to 20,681, and the Bill becomes a preposterous absurdity. Then look on the map and see Oxford and York as a District! It won't bear looking at.—It's too waspish!

DECISION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

We know not how this decision may strike others, but it is not such a one as we expected after seeing all the testimony. We will not say, however, that the decision is, all the circumstances considered, unjust or erroneous. We do not belong to that class of our citizens who are so perfectly acquainted with a Seaman's life and perils as some of our neighbors, and cannot therefore pronounce sentence in the case with so much promptitude and intuition. Still we must say the decision is not what we expected.

Although we admit that mutiny was contemplated, was there a sufficient number engaged in the plot to carry their nefarious designs into execution? We think not. The crew consisted of Officers and petty Officers, 24. Ordinary seamen, 9. Landsmen, 6, and 74 Apprentices, making in the whole 113. Engaged in the mutiny was one officer (Spencer), 1 Landsman, 1 Sailing Master's Mate, 4 ordinary Seamen, and 6 Apprentices, in all 15. Is it possible for 15 men on ship-board to force a vessel out of the hands of 98? We don't believe in praising a man's courage, bravery and prudence, who feared such an event under such circumstances.

Could not the Brig Somers have been brought safely into port without the execution, in spite of the mutiny? We sincerely believe it might. But here is the opinion of the Court.

The Court after due deliberation, resolve to report the facts and circumstances of the case submitted to them, and to deliver their opinion upon the facts as follows:—

In execution of the order of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, the Court, with the exception of ten of the crew who were, confinement, examined every officer, seaman, and apprentice, belonging to the United States Brig Somers, in her late cruise, and unanimously report the following facts as proved to the satisfaction of the Court by the testimony, the record of which they have the honor here-with to submit.

That on the 27th of November, 1842, at 13 24 16, and longitude 41 24 45, Commander McKenzie discovered that a mutiny had been organized on board the Brig Somers.

The Court further finds that such mutiny did exist, and that Midshipman Philip Spencer, Boatwain's Mate Samuel Cromwell, and Seaman Elisha Small, were ringleaders in it, and

that others of the crew had knowledge of its existence and participated in its guilt.

That on the 27th November, Midshipman Spencer was arrested and confined in irons, that on the subsequent day Boatwain's Mate Cromwell and Seaman Small were also confined in irons, and at the time they were so confined, it was the intention of Commander McKenzie to bring them in the United States to be tried by the laws of their country and that to effect this desired object Commander McKenzie adopted every measure that a brave, prudent, and skillful officer could adopt. That during the confinement of the prisoners, sullenness, discontent, inattention to duty, disobedience to orders, often as seamen know, and naval records prove, the sole precursors to open acts of violence and blood, were manifested by the crew, and justly excited the belief in the Commander and the officers, that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners and take the brig from those to whom she had been entrusted by the Government.

The Court further find that there was no place on board the Brig, which would have given greater assurance of protecting the prisoners from a rescue, than the quarter deck, on which they were confined.

That Commander McKenzie in the responsible situation in which he was placed, sought as it was his duty to do, the advice and counsel of his officers and that the unanimous advice and opinion of those officers, after an examination of some of the crew and careful deliberation, was that the safety of the brig-Somers depended upon the immediate execution of Midshipman Spencer, Boatwain's Mate Cromwell, and Seaman Small.

That Commander McKenzie, in pursuance of the advice of his officers, and in obedience to the dictates of his own judgment, did execute, by hanging, Midshipman Spencer, Boatwain's Mate Cromwell, and Seaman Small.

That such execution took place on the 1st. December, 1842 in latitude 17 deg. 31m. 23s., and longitude 41deg. 24m. 45. and that the brig at the time of the execution, was by the log, distant from St. Thomas 625 1-2 miles, at which place she arrived on the 5th December, 1842.

The Court further find that the conduct of Commander McKenzie had been kind to his crew, attentive to their wants, and their comfort that he was studious to promote their knowledge of their profession, and that no punishments were inflicted greater than were rendered necessary by the discordant nature of the crew, and the proper discipline of a man-of-war.

The Court further find that the conduct of Commander McKenzie, Lieutenant Gansvoort and the officers of the brig, was during the trying scenes through which they passed, collected, calm and brave, and justified the confidence reposed in them by their country.

OPINION.

The Court are, therefore, of opinion, That a mutiny had been organized on board the United States brig Somers to murder the officers and take possession of the brig.

That Midshipman Philip Spencer, Boatwain's Mate, Samuel Cromwell, and Seaman Elisha Small, were concerned in, and guilty of such mutiny.

That had not the execution taken place, an attempt would have been made to release the prisoners, murder the officers, and take command of the brig.

That such an attempt, had it been made in the night, or during a squall, would, in the judgment of the court, from the number and character of the crew, the small size of the brig, and the daily decreasing physical strength of the officers, occasioned by almost constant watching and broken slumbers, have been successful.

That Commander McKenzie, under these circumstances, was not bound to risk the safety of his vessel, and jeopard the lives of the young officers, and the loyal of his crew, in order to secure to the guilty the forms of trial, and that the immediate execution of the prisoners was demanded by duty and justified by necessity.

The Court are further of opinion, that throughout all those painful occurrences, so well calculated to disturb the judgment, and try the energy of the bravest and most experienced officer, the conduct of Commander McKenzie and his officers, was prudent, calm, and firm, and that he and they honorably performed their duty to the service and their country.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, President of the Court.

(Signed) ODGEN HOFFMAN, Judge Advocate.

THE EXCHEQUER.

This scheme, proposed by Mr. Tyler, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. Fillmore was Chairman. Mr. F. reported against it, and went into an elaborate argument to prove that it was dangerous and inexpedient. A vote, commemorative of this financial scheme of President Tyler, was taken a week ago last Friday, and resulted in 18 in favor and 193 against it. A few whigs voted for it; and in order to pay them for this chivalrous act some Whig Journals are for unchurching them. This is cruel.

Mr. Atherton made a minority Report accompanied with a Resolution incorporating in it the principles of the Sub Treasury. We take the following from the Globe.

"Mr. Atherton's proposition, based on principles of the sub treasury, obtained a much higher vote than was anticipated at the opening of the session of Congress. It was the result of public opinion, which has gradually worked its way into the House. The vote for the resolution to all other homes of administering the finances, stood 165 to 115. There were several members casually absent from the House, (but in the city) who, if present, would have made a vote between a banking and an independent treasury a very close one. As it stands, however, the Democracy have every reason to be satisfied with the issue."

The lawyers and office holders in New Hampshire are passing through a fiery ordeal. Hill's Patriot, the Gazette, and Advocate of Democracy are magazines of shot and powder; and the way they use it is a caution. If their accusations are not true the accused are most unconsciously persecuted and will finally come off conquerors.

shipman
rons, that
one Crom-
ined in i-
t, it
ried by
this
adopted
and skill-
the con-
discontent
ers, often
rove, the
ence and
and justly
and the of-
to rescue
those to
Govern-

no place
given
prisoners
on which

responsi-
thought as
counsel of
vice and
mination
tion, was
ended up-
shipman
and Sea-

suance of
to the
eate, by
the Mate

the 1st.
In 23s.,
it the big
log, dis-
at which
1842.

duct of
and to his
comforts
knowledge
ishments
neces-
rew, and

duct of
unavoid
the try-
collected,
eference re-

on board
er the of-

atwain's
n Elisha
of such

ce, an at-
the pris-
mand of

ade in the
judgment
racter of
the dai-
ceers, oc-
and brok-

these cir-
safety of
ing offi-
to secure
the imme-
manded by

through-
calcula-
energy
ficer, the
his offi-
at he and
the ser-

RT,
urt.
N.
ate.

referred
which Mr.
against it,
that it

ndemna-
yler, was
in 18 in
ed for it;
act some
This is

ompanied
eoples of
than was
gradually
the res-
in oppo-
finances,
essually
present,
g and an
at stands,
be satis-

ampshire
triot, the
are mag-
they use
true the
will A.

The Maine Equiter opposes the majority Report for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress. It maintains that Lincoln will lose its identity and become entirely merged in other Districts. One Report places Oxford and disposes Lincoln—the other pleases Lincoln and displeases Oxford. We have yastly more reason to complain of the minority Report than Lincoln has to complain of the majority. She falls short of 71,000 about \$800, while Oxford District exceeds the required number over 20,000! We hope you will get what you want "Old Lincoln" but in order to do so, you must pay some regard to your neighbors. Every body can't be pleased; but the more the reasons of complaint are lessened the nearer the Act will approach right and justice.

The poor Whigs are consoling themselves with the precious idea that there is about to be division and rivalry among the different candidates for the Presidency in the Democratic party. This would be consoling indeed, if there was the least reason to think so. They might shed tears of joy over such a calamity, and long for the time to come that they might exult and rejoice. But we can tell them they will enjoy it as they do their victories generally, only in anticipation.

Those distinguished gentlemen Calhoun, Van Buren, Buchanan, Benton and others are all firm republicans—looking to the good of the country. They are willing to concede to each other any thing that shall mar or hazard the success of the Democratic cause in '44. Discord cannot enter our ranks; however much our opponents may covet such a state of things; or, however much they may substitute their jealousies for their wishes.

INSANE HOSPITAL REPORT.

We have received the annual Report of this Institution. Dr. Isaac Ray is Superintendent and Physician. The Report gives a somewhat flattering account of the present condition of his Department. The benevolent objects contemplated by the originators of this Institution are about being realized. We hope it may flourish like similar ones in other places, and become an honor to the State.

QUIZZICAL. The editor of the Kennebec Journal (ed.) makes some comments upon Mr. Calhoun's speech on the late Treaty, published in the *Valley Signal*, (ed.) and asks that paper if it is in its place to publish any thing from Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Signal, you must reconsider, and call in the editor containing that distinguished gentleman's speech. You didn't ask leave. [Oxford Democrat.]

The above is an entire fiction. We approve the most of Mr. Calhoun's speech on the Treaty, and would publish it ourselves if we had room. [Kennebec Journal.]

Mr. Journal just look at your editorial of Jan. 20.—Didn't you ask Mr. Signal "if he was not out of place in publishing any thing from Mr. Calhoun." We are not aware that such remarks are fictions. By fiction you do not mean falsehood; but poetry—a licensed departure from the truth, eh?

Suspected Murder.—A man by the name of Elisha Wilson, of Harpswell, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, week. He was 33 years old. He was well on going to bed. The wife states that he was unwell in the night when she got up to light a candle, and he immediately fell out of bed upon the floor, striking upon a chair and causing a severe wound of the head. She called a Mr. Thorne to assist her to raise him on the bed. After this he soon expired.

A Coroner's jury was called and the head was examined by physicians. On removing the scalp the skull was exposed when it was found that it had been perforated by a blow—the opening being an inch and three quarters in length and an inch in depth.—Verdict, that Mr. Wilson came to his death by a blow on the head inflicted by some deadly weapon.—Mr. Wilson was a mild inoffensive man.

The wife of the deceased is but 21 years of age.—Mr. Thomas Thorne is 24 years of age, and had been living in the family about two months. They have both been committed to Portland Jail to await their trial for wilful murder at the April term of the Supreme Court.

The great "kicked out" has backed out, and a gentleman of principle now conducts the editorial of a certain paper. We have set somebody on the right track with a few unimportant exceptions. We are glad of it. Somebody won't go over to Federalism or Tylerism this time, because Isaac don't make out better. Look out for a hurricane in politics and in something else. We don't know as it will occur in April; but it will come, or else the prediction of it will prevent it.

Snow storms in abundance. We had two last week. It is judged that 18 inches of snow fell. The last snow lies perfectly still, owing to a small quantity of rain.

Millerism is said to be having a great run in New Hampshire. A letter—says the Saco Democrat—dated at Concord says that this mania is in the full tide of successful operation in that town, and engrosses a large share of the attention of the people generally. It not only prevented one man from digging his potatoes in the fall, but it has actually broken up a flourishing school, and the school district into a hubbub, and has driven the schoolmaster to seek other quarters.—Out of eighteen or twenty persons in the Lunatic Asylum at Concord, twelve are the victims of this mania.

The American of last week says that some of the Portland Millerites say that they do not expect to see but two Sundays more before they are caught up, and the world begins to burn.

The story that Miller had discovered an error in his calculations of one thousand years, is contradicted.—It is said that he still adheres to his old opinion that the world is to be destroyed in April. He hasn't shown so much shrewdness as we gave him the credit of possessing.

Erysipelas in Vermont. From the Vermont Watchman, we learn that the erysipelas is prevailing at Charlestown, Newark, and Burke, at the north of Montpelier. In some districts, says the paper referred to, the number of well is scarcely sufficient to take care of the sick and bury the dead.

A man killed on the Railroad.—We learn that on Thursday last, says the York County Herald, an Irish laborer, who was upon a train of dirt cars, near Kennebunk, by some means was knocked off while the cars were in motion, and fell upon the track in such manner as that the wheels passed over him, causing immediate death.

The Rev. Calvin Bush, a clergyman, is charged on oath with the crime of seduction, at Weedsport, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The Miller Tabernacle, in Boston, has been insured against fire for one year!

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

In our number of the 24th ult. we stated upon the authority of Mr. Kendall, that the defender of New Orleans accepted the thousand dollars raised by the ladies of that city, not for himself nor as a reimbursement of the unjust fine imposed on him by Judge Hall, but to be distributed among the widows and orphans. Gen. Jackson did not accept the money even for this generous purpose—he declared he could not accept of it, but at the same time he requested that the money raised should be applied to the relief of those whose relations had fallen in battle.

Extract from *Benton's Life of Jackson*, page 423.

"So riveted was the impression that the course pursued by the commanding general was correct and the conduct of Judge Hall more the result of spleen than anything else that the citizens of New Orleans determined to ward off the effect of his intended injury" by discharging, themselves, the fine imposed. It was only necessary to be thought of, and it was done. So numerous were the persons entertaining the same feelings on the subject, that in a short time the entire sum was raised by voluntary contributions. The General understanding what was in agitation, to spare his own and their feelings, had dispatched his aide-de-camp to seek the Marshal, and thereby avoided the necessity of refusing a favor intended to be offered, and which he could not have accepted. Without, however, any knowledge of his wishes, or consulting at all his feelings on the subject, they proceeded in the arrangement, and by subscription the entire amount, was, in a short time, raised and deposited to his use in bank, and notice thereof given. But it was not accepted, though refused in a manner the most delicate. In reply, he declared the obligations felt for this renewed evidence of regard; and though he could not accept of it, yet, as it was the result of the most generous feelings, he solicited that the amount might be applied to the assistance and relief of those whose relatives, during the siege, had fallen in battle. The proposition made was acceded to; and the amount subscribed, and which had been designed expressly for his relief, was disposed of for the benefit of the widow and fatherless."

THE COURT MARTIAL OF MCKENZIE. Opened last Wednesday, at New York. The charges against McK. are five in number, viz. 1. Murder—2. Oppressively killing by hanging—3. Illegal punishment—4. Oppression, by addressing taunting language to Spencer, just before his execution—5. Cruelty and oppression, in maltreating his crew on his last voyage.

McKenzie admitted the execution of Spencer, and also, but that he was justified. He pleaded not guilty to all the charges. His counsel are John Duer and Geo. Griffin, Esqrs.

The New York Tribune says, they have it from a source which cannot be questioned that the decision of the Court of Inquiry was unanimous, and very decided in its approval of McKenzie's conduct.

In the trial now going on, the judge Advocate is to be assisted by Benjamin F. Butler and Charles O'Connor, Esqs., New York, who were retained for this purpose by Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary at War.

TEXAS.

We alluded in our Saturday's paper to the melancholy situation of this Republic, and find our statement confirmed by following letter in the New Orleans Bulletin. The best days of Texas are passed:

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 15, 1843. Sir: Under cover I send you an extra containing the latest accounts from our little army. My private information convinces me that the worst therein stated is true, while the better part killing 400 Mexicans is untrue. There can be no doubt but Col. Fisher's division has been captured. We are all in confusion here—doubt hangs on the minds of all as to future events. The prudent and business portion of community believe that we shall be invaded both by land and sea in a short time. The fall of Yucatan will be the signal for this event.

"You have all the papers by this boat, and can form your own opinions. We are in a bad way and I am sorry to proclaim it. Distrust pervades all classes of our community. Business is suspended. We have no money in trade—none in the national treasury. No credit abroad, and it is utterly impossible for us to obtain any relief anywhere in case we are invaded by a powerful force. Many will continue to remove to the United States, as heretofore; but a large majority will remain and prove victorious or die in defence of their country and homes."

There is a man in Boston whose heart is so hard that his wife has to bathe it in tears before he will kiss the baby, and he is such an unbeliever in his world's goods that he don't think the boat is his. Oh!

A western paper says that there is a place in Arkansas, where the squirrels are so fat that they can't climb a tree, and where there is a lake on which the ducks are so plenty, that they wait for you to shoot them, and then swim to the shore before dying.

Look Out.—Bills of the Stillwater Canal Bank, at Orono, Me. signed E. P. Butler, Cashier, and Nathaniel Treat, President, which are worthless, are in circulation in Boston altered to Blackstone Canal Bank at Providence, patent stereotype plate.

ATTEMPTED PIRACY AND MURDER.

The following intelligence was brought to Boston from Pernambuco, by Capt. Toule, of the brig Lucy, and appeared in the papers of that city on Saturday.

An atrocious attempt was made, on the 25th of November, by the first and second mates of the brig Poulney of Baltimore, to murder Capt. Mount, the master, and take the vessel. This occurred on a fine moonlight evening, when the vessel was north of the equator and about eighteen or twenty days' sail of her destined port. It was the watch of the second mate, a South Carolinian (born in Charleston) of good birth and education. At 1 A. M. the Captain came on deck, being not exactly satisfied with the lookout kept by the second mate.

He saw nothing unusual, however (except that the young man was pacing the deck in a hurried manner) so he went below again and turned in. About three o'clock, however, he awoke and found the fire in the cabin had gone out, or been extinguished. He arose and as he went up the companion-way, he saw the second mate looking into the cabin, into which he (the Captain) was prositrate by a blow on the head before he could gain the deck.

He called the chief mate to assist him, but the man went forward and prevented the crew, who had been aroused by the noise, from going aft, as he said the captain would shoot the first hand that approached the cabin. When Capt. M. recovered consciousness he found himself bleeding on the cabin floor and the second mate prepared to give him his death blow with a marling spike. He begged his life and promised silence. The steward then came into the cabin, and the 2d mate, on learning that the crew had been informed of everything, relinquished his murderous intentions. But when Capt. Mount went into his state-room to open his medicine chest, the 2d mate seized the captain's pistols, and threw them overboard. The U. S. Consul at Pernambuco, on the arrival of the vessel there, had the 2d mate arrested, but advised the captain to take the chief mate to Rio Janeiro, as he could not get along without him, and to deliver him to the U. S. Consul at the latter port.

The crew testified, on examination, that they had overheard the mates discussing their scheme the day before the attempt; had been asked to join it, but refused. Did not tell Capt. Mount, because they did not think the mates serious.—Heard the life of the captain menaced, and learned it was the intention of the mates, if successful, to take the brig round the Horn, and make a pirate of her.

Capt. Mount is an old trader, 65 years of age. He was very easy to his crew. Both mates will be sent to Baltimore for trial. The wounds of the captain were severe.

AMOS KENDALL.

We suppose it is entirely unnecessary for us to tell who the person is whose name stands at the head of this article. We need not tell how he rose from obscurity step by step, by the resistless force of his powerful intellect, to a seat in the cabinet. We need not tell with what steadiness and sunlight clearness he has, from his youth upward, until his head is silvered over, been the advocate of human rights and human liberty. But we must tell—and we would that our words were fire—that this great man and tried and true-hearted patriot, has been ruined in property, and is now within the prison limits of Washington, simply for his fidelity as a public officer. The facts we have published before, and shall not now repeat them. All men who have investigated the matter concede that his present unhappy situation is the result of his integrity as Postmaster General.

Now our express object in writing upon this subject is to call the attention of the legislature to it. The matter is before Congress, and in this emergency every democratic State should sustain Mr. Kendall's claim upon the government. Several legislatures have already passed resolutions in his favor, and we hope democratic Maine will not be behind the age. A little investigation will satisfy them that the demand for redress is an equitable one. The jury, who brought in their verdict against him, added that in their opinion Congress should restore the amount of damages to Mr. Kendall. [American.]

FEDERALISM has had the government two years! The 'Godlike' has sat two years at the helm! And what is the result? First, thirty millions of public debt! next, no credit, no money! next, about twelve or fifteen millions of treasury notes and interest, to be paid in the present year! next, twenty-five millions of new appropriations to be met during the present year! Finally, only about twelve millions of income from duties, and two millions from the public lands, these (near) forty millions of demands upon the treasury during this year! This is the state of the country!—the state to which federalism has brought it in two brief years.—*Washington Globe.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—A young medical student named Cochran, has been running a hoax all round upon the professors and believers of neurology—a regular circular saw. He pretended to yield to the magnetic influence—professed insensibility to pain, and on one occasion cut a gill of salt, declaring it was white sugar.

Never talk of your parentage; for, if it is honorable, you virtually acknowledge your claims to rest on the merits of others; or, if it is mean, you wish to show that something good has at length come out of Nazareth; or, if it is neither, your conversation can be interesting only to yourself.

'Why does Jewell wiggle his tail, pa?' 'Because he is pleased my son.'

A few days afterwards, the son skinned an eel by way of recreation.

'How could you be so cruel, my boy?' 'Cruel, pa! the eel wigged his tail all the time, and so I'm sure he was wonderfully pleased.'

'Frank,' said a young woman to a diffident suitor, who had for some time been making evening calls upon her without fully declaring himself—'Frank, if you wish to marry me, I wish to know it, so that I may make preparation.' A

long pause ensued—"at length Frank broke silence and exclaimed—"No meat, no corn, and fishing almost over! Good Lord!—Nell, I can't!" Frank's answer was at least a *Frank* one.

MARRIED.

In Brooksville, Andrew Gray, aged 18, to Miss H. Howard, aged 13 years.

In Phillips, Mr Miles Gordon of Weld, to Miss Betsey Jenkins.

In New, Mr Ebenezer Whitney of Phillips, to Mrs. Dorcas Farlin; Mr Isaac S. Townsend of Wilton, to Miss Drusilla Drury.

DIED.

In Poland, Hon. Josiah Dunn, 59.

In Brunswick, David Dunlap, Esq., aged 65 years.

In Vassalboro, Mr Caleb Cross, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 96.

Hebron Academy. The Spring Term in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the first day of March next. The course of studies the same as in similar Institutions. Tuition, \$2 50 a quarter, or 25 cents a week for a shorter time. Board reasonable. JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Feb. 6th, 1843.

Treasurer's Notice, — BETHEL.

Non-Resident Money Tax, 1842.

Owners' Names.	No. of Lots.	No. of Ranges.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Am't of Tax.
Amos Grover, piece of					
Ansona Jean Farm,		3 1/2	26	25	
Webster of Strafford,		10	20	19	
Stephen C. Stevens,	1	7	100	150	1 42
do		5	50	40	38
Isaac Adams			100	175	1 60
James Swan of Newry,	13	9	100	120	1 14
Barker Burbank,	27	1	50	30	28
do	27	1	50	50	47
do	25	1	100	100	95
James Wheeler,	30	1	100	100	95
Methodist Parsonage			1	100	95
O'Neil W. Robinson,			50	60	57
William Reed	2	4	100	20	19
do	4	2	100	40	38
Nathan Weston	11	2	100	30	28
Unknown,	12	2	100	30	28
do			75	40	30
Cyrus Plummer,			69	69	65
Peter Holt,			50	30	28
Samuel Rawson's heirs,			50	30	28
Heirs of Moses Mason,			50	30	28
Solomon Crockett, pa of			30	30	28
Samuel Gessett Farm,	1	2	100	30	28
Charles Curtis	3	3	100	50	45
do					
Piece of land taken from					
Stephen Bartlett Farm	11	7 1/2	150	1 42	
Unknown,	1	7	100	60	58
Timothy Walker,	1	50	40	38	
Frederick Ballard,	20	3	100	40	38
Enoch Bartlett,			13	25	24
Stevens & Hazen	30		30	28	
Parsons, or unknown,	6	1	100	100	95

\$18 15

Bethel, January 3, 1843.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the tax on the Non-Resident lands committed to me for collection as assessed by the

GILMAN CHAPMAN, Collector of Bethel.

The above is a true copy of the Non-Resident Tax turned to me by Gilman Chapman, Collector for the town of Bethel for 1842.

ELLAS M. CARTER, Treasurer of Bethel for 1842.

Bethel, January 23, 1843.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

YOUR petitioners, inhabitants of Greenwood and vicinity, would humbly represent, that there are two County roads running about two miles parallel with each other, commencing at Walker's Mills in Bethel and terminating about one hundred rods below Locke's Mills in Greenwood; that the western road is very rarely travelled and out of repair, and that there are a number of sandy hills on the eastern road which can easily be avoided at a trifling expense and not lengthen the distance: Your petitioners would therefore pray that you discontinue the eastern road, and that there be altered the other by beginning at Walker's Mills and following up the stream on the east side and intersecting the road as now travelled near Wm. Whitman's house in Bethel—thence following said road to the west branch of Alden river, near Locke's Mills, thence diverging to the left and following near the edge of Meadow Brook Bog, and intersecting the eastern road near the old down Brook Bridge. Your petitioners would also pray that you straighten the County road near Solomon Atwell's in Bethel, beginning near the intersection of the Bird Hill road and terminating near where the now travelled road intersects the Bethel Hill road; and also that you view the road between Pool's Hill in Greenwood and David Moyer's in Norway, and make such alterations as you think proper and expedient. These alterations your petitioners deem highly important and called for by the travelling public; and as in duty bound will ever pray

SAM'L B. LOCKE, & 23 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of December, 1842, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing petition, ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons as concerned, interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Samuel Putnam's Tavern in said Greenwood, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of April next at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the routes set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be posted up in three public places in said towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, and by causing like copies to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Bethel, of Greenwood and Norway, and publishing the same three weeks successively in said Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first publication in said Newspaper, and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLLE, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Bethiah Fobes, of Peru, in the County of Oxford, by her Mortgage Deed dated January 10, 1842, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 61, page 91, conveyed to the subscriber, of Buckfield in said County of Oxford, a certain tract of land situated in said Peru in Lunt's Upper Tract, and called "more particularly described in said Deed," to which reference is had; and whereas the condition in said Mortgage has been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

WM. BRIDGHAM.

Buckfield, February 3d, 1843.

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the first of March next—Tuition, \$3.00—Board from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

AL. SOULE, Principal. Bethel, Jan. 26, 1843. 3weow33

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Tevi P. Sawyer, Administrator of the Estate of Solomon H. Miliken, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, when a petition praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and individual charges, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased praying that her dower may be assigned her out of the Real Estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Philip Hunt, Administrator of the estate James F. R. S. Hunt, late of Chatham, in the county of Carroll, N. H. deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Charity Palmer, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Moses Palmer, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented her 2d account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

G

